

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Business Manager.

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### AMERICA'S GIFT.

A Bronze Bust for the Shakespeare Memorial.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, June 13.—In behalf of the family of the late William Page, Sir William Treloar this afternoon presented to the trustees of the Shakespeare Memorial the well-known bronze bust of Shakespeare executed by the former president of the National Academy of Design of New York. The governors of the Memorial gratefully acknowledged the gift. Mr. George Wynham, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British War Office, was a Shakespearean scholar, wrote regretting his absence and saying that every student of Shakespeare would be grateful to Mr. Page's family for this interesting addition to the many gifts England owes to the generous enthusiasm of the poet's admirers in America. Sir Henry Irving, also regretfully absent, wrote:

"Shakespeare is one of the great bonds of concord between the American people and our country, and when a new token of their homage to him comes from the hands of a distinguished American artist, we share their pride and gratification."

### The Proper Age to Wed.

At what age should a girl marry has been the theme of innumerable discussions. Many contend that she should never think of taking the all-important step until she has reached the more or less mature age of 25, while others insist that the earlier she is settled the better.

When it is all averaged it will be found that a girl is happiest when she marries at the right time, and the right time is when she has found the right man.

Of course the custom of hurrying little girls into matrimony when they have reached the age of 16 or 17 is out of the question. Still, there are many girls of 20 more fit to be married than some at 25. The rule does not always work well in one direction, and the modern, well educated, self-reliant maid does well to marry when she finds the right man. A good husband will help even a very young girl to make a success of marriage, but a girl of the old-fashioned type runs a great risk of making a mistake both in her choice of a husband and in the matter of marrying at all, if she marries before 25.

### The Plague Subiding.

SYDNEY, June 16.—The plague is a diminishing quantity in Sydney, and there is every probability of its early extinction. Cleaning of areas of property by Government still continues and the crusade against rats is being kept up. Public inoculation has been discontinued, because of the small number of persons who presented themselves.

One case of plague was reported late on Friday night, June 15th. There is one contact.

Two cases were reported on Thursday evening, the 14th. At a meeting of the Waterloo Council called on the 14th, the sanitary inspector reported that to date 127 persons had been supplied with rat poison. Some thirty-three floors had been taken up, underneath which twenty-eight rats were found. Altogether 215 rats had been destroyed by poison.

### Court Notes.

Charles Ah Foo has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Scottish Union Insurance Company for \$1500 insurance on his grocery store on Maunaloa street, which was burned in the Chinatown disaster. Alexander Markinson applied for naturalization as an American citizen before leaving for his old home in Scotland on the Mowara on the Fourth.

A motion was filed yesterday by Henrietta Ross, one of the defendants in Mary C. Aldrich et al. vs. Prietella E. Haslam et al. asking that Sarah Al Swinton be joined as a necessary party defendant.

J. A. Gilman, administrator of the estate of John Phillips, has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the S. N. Castle estate for \$2,034.20 damages for refusing to pay Phillips for work done in Maunaloa valley and on King street, Honolulu.

M. H. Flint, United States Postoffice Inspector, made an official tour of Oahu yesterday.

## REBELLION AT AN END

So Says General Otis in New York.

## NO FILIPINO GOVERNMENT

Peace Practically Restored and Pacification of Provinces Proceeding Rapidly.

"The present situation in the Philippine Islands, everything considered, is eminently satisfactory," said Major-General Elwell S. Otis in a recent interview in the Independent. "The insurrection is a thing of the past, the rebel army has been completely shattered, its leaders killed or captured, and all danger of another rebellion has ceased to exist. Various parts of the islands are still infested by armed bands of thieves, but that these outlaws are not actuated by any spirit of loyalty to the Filipino cause is shown by the fact that the natives themselves, in many instances, have improved our protection from their plundering raids. Our soldiers are not on their trail, however, and the annihilation of these robber bands will soon have been accomplished."

"The insurrection in the group has been over for some months, and so far as organized resistance is concerned, none may be expected while the government retains a firm hold on the new territory. To be sure there are still in existence a large number of robber bands, which harass the natives as well as the American settlers. These bands are composed of bandits pure and simple; and the proof of this is the attacks they make on their own people, whom they plunder with little regard to right. They do not stop at murder, and in some sections the ladrones are more dreaded than was the Spanish soldier of old, who is said to have been an adept at crime in many individual instances. This, of course, is merely the natives' side of the story."

"Not a sign, not a shadow of the so-called Filipino government remains. Peace has been practically restored, and the Filipinos, as a general thing, have returned to their trades and vocations, thoroughly content to submit to the authority of the United States. Trade conditions in our Eastern possessions are most encouraging. Confidence is returning and business is reviving, and a decidedly better feeling is evident on every hand. Much remains to be done before we can afford to rest upon our oars; but there is every indication that a new era is dawning for the people of those distant islands. That the natives will heartily welcome the change is made evident by the manner in which they cooperate with us in the effort to better their condition."

"One of the most hopeful and gratifying signs is that the natives themselves are supplying us with information for the purpose of breaking up the bands of ladrones and robbers. We were formerly handicapped by our inability to obtain any information whatever from a native. Recently the Filipinos have begun to realize that it is to their interest to assist us in putting an end to the lawlessness. Within the past three months, owing to this reason, we have captured more arms than it was our fortune to secure before during the whole campaign."

"The northern provinces have been almost entirely cleared of the Tagalos, and the natives have hailed the coming of the Americans with joy. The establishment of military governments will in the near future be followed by provincial civil governments. Reconstruction has already begun in some provinces, and will shortly be inaugurated in others. Outside of the island of Luzon the tendency for the better is more marked, and everybody is anxiously awaiting the time when American methods will operate without fear of interruption. One of the most successful experiments yet tried is the establishment of courts of equity, based upon the American system. The Filipinos recognize this to be the most liberal reform yet accorded them, and are quick to take advantage of it. Let it be demonstrated to them that we are to be trusted and that our promises are not made to be broken, and there will be no further trouble."

"The report of the death of Aguinaldo, may or may not be true, but it is a matter of indifference, so far as the ultimate result is concerned. He has been politically dead ever since the backbone of the rebellion was broken. In my opinion, he never amounted to anything, and merely served as a figurehead for such men as Mabini and Buencamino, who were the real brains of the insurrection."

"Shall we hold the Philippine Islands? Why, of course, we must. We could not let go of them now if we would. They are worth all and more than we have expended on them. The Filipinos are immensely rich, and, from a strictly commercial standpoint, are bound to be a paying investment. Just as soon as capital becomes interested, there will be an immense amount of trade with the islands; but this trade may be of slow development, for the reason that capitalists are naturally reluctant to invest in practically unknown territory."

"The natives have tired of the raids of the robbers and have in many in-

stances given up information concerning the marauders. This I consider a good sign. Much of the information concerning the camps of these so-called insurrectionists came from natives who are friendly to the Americans, and who are hoping for the speedy establishment of permanent peace on the islands. It took nearly two years to educate the natives in the belief that the people of the United States meant well toward them, and would attempt to assist them in forming a civil government; but when once it became apparent that the insurgent leaders were fulfilling the natives' expectation of showing a disposition to assist the authorities in bringing miscreants to justice."

### CHAMBERS RE-ARRANGED.

Judges Allotted New Rooms in Judiciary Building.

There has been an entire re-arrangement of the chambers of the Judges in the Judiciary building. Formerly, Chief Justice Judd's chambers were occupied by Chief Justice Frear, Justice Perry, and Justice Judd. Chief Justice Frear, and Justice Judd will take Judge Stanley's room at the extreme mauka-Ewa corner.

Justice Whiting's old quarters will be taken by Circuit Judge Humphreys. Judge Sullivan's room will be taken by Chief Justice Frear, and Justice Judd will take Judge Stanley's room at the extreme mauka-Ewa corner.

The signs on some of the officers have already been put in position and the others will be placed on the doors of the chambers within the next few days, so that attorneys and others who have business with the Judges may find them without difficulty.

## FIGHTING SIXTH FOR THE ORIENT

The Transport Grant Will Convey Troops to Nagasaki.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Nearly five hundred troops of the "fighting Sixth," one of the famous cavalry regiments of the army, took possession of the Lombard street gate, on the old parade plain at the Presidio yesterday. They arrived early in the afternoon from Fort Leavenworth and Logan and Jefferson barracks. On a later train came their horses and the equipment they will take with them to the Orient.

The troops now at the Presidio are K and B, from Leavenworth, Captain R. B. Padock commanding; C from Logan, with Lieutenant C. D. Rhodes and Warren Dean in charge, and M from Jefferson, commanded by Captain Joseph C. Cabell. Troop D is expected this morning and A troop, with Lieutenant Colonel Theodore J. Whit, headquarters and band, should arrive in the afternoon. By tomorrow two battalions will be encamped here.

It has not yet been announced to what place the Sixth is destined. The transport Grant is to convey the battalions to Nagasaki, and there it is possible that orders will be received for their service in China. The 600 horses will cross the ocean on the transports Lee-lanaw, Conemaugh and Lenox. A battalion of marines, due here some time tomorrow, will accompany the cavalrymen.

The Sixth was organized in 1861, and won distinction in the Civil War. In later years the regiment saw much hard service on the frontier, and became known as the "Indian-fighting command." During the Spanish-American war the troops were in the forefront of the fighting in Cuba, and maintained their enviable reputation for efficiency in action.

The route of the transport Grant has been changed. Instead of proceeding to Guam from Honolulu, she will go to Nagasaki. The Grant will carry two battalions of the Sixth cavalry, 224 marines and 300 recruits, and the Government's idea is to have the vessel where she can be reached by cable.

The train, Mr. Kirkpatrick is being retained in New York at a cost of \$400,000. Work on her was begun June 6th, and it is expected that she will sail for the Philippines about the middle of July. From Manila she will come here.

### HANNA CONFIDENT.

Says McKinley and Roosevelt Will Get a Big Majority.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Senator Hanna arrived home at noon to-day from Philadelphia. He was driven directly from the station to his office in the Perry-Payne Building, where he spent half an hour looking over his mail and attending to business affairs. Mr. Hanna said he was well pleased with the ticket nominated at Philadelphia and predicted the election of McKinley and Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority. He denied emphatically that he had been compelled to make terms with Messrs. Platt and Quay, and added that if there had been any fight won, it had resulted in his favor. He felt sanguine, he said, that New York would be carried by the Republicans in the coming Presidential election. He said that President McKinley would make no speeches during the campaign except perhaps a few brief talks to visiting delegations at his home in Canton, where the Chief Executive will spend his vacation. Governor Roosevelt, the Senator said, would probably take the stump during the campaign and deliver a number of speeches. Mr. Hanna stated that he expects to remain in Cleveland for about a month. He said he had not decided as yet whether the meeting of the National Executive Committee would be held in Cleveland or New York.

### Li's Big Bodyguard.

Li Hong Chang maintains at his own expense a force of 9,000 soldiers as a body-guard. They are no part of the Chinese army, and are the best paid soldiers in the empire.

## THE PRICE OF SUGAR

Williams, Dimond and Co's Letter.

## THE MARKET IS STEADY

Visible Supply is Short—Coffee and Rice Quotations—San Francisco Notes.

THE following up-to-date sugar quotations are furnished by Williams, Dimond & Co., through the courtesy of Schaefer & Co.

San Francisco, June 25, 1900.

Dear Sirs:—Our last circular, per Australia, was dated May 25.

SLAUGHTERED prices in the local market were advanced May 25, 25¢, on June 1, and again today, the Western Sugar Refining Company's list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows: Dominos, half barrels, 5.50¢; boxes, 5.50¢; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 5.50¢; powdered, 5.50¢; candy granulated, 5.50¢; dry granulated, 5.50¢; confectioners' A, 5.50¢; magnolia A, 5.00¢; extra C, 4.50¢; golden C, 4.50¢; less usual discount. Prices for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands now quoted at 5.50¢ for dry granulated.

BASIS—No changes until May 25, spot sale 200 tons, 4 1/2-22¢; 400 tons, 4 1/2-22¢; 500 tons at 4 1/2-22¢; unchanged until June 6th, spot sale 600 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 700 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 800 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 900 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1000 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1100 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1200 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1300 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1400 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1500 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1600 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1700 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1800 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 1900 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2000 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2100 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2200 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2300 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2400 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2500 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2600 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2700 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2800 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 2900 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3000 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3100 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3200 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3300 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3400 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3500 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3600 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3700 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3800 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 3900 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4000 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4100 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4200 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4300 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4400 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4500 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4600 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 4700 tons 4 1/2-22¢; 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# NEW ROUTE FOR CANAL

## Nicaraguan Tide Route Discovered.

### JUST THE RIGHT LEVEL

Practical Results of the Work Done  
By the New Canal Com-  
mission.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In a letter to a personal friend at Bellevue, Pa., Dr. G. F. Wickes, formerly physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and at present surgeon of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, conveys an idea of the results which may be expected of the work of the Commission. Dr. Wickes gives the interesting information that the Commission has discovered a tide-water level route for a canal across the isthmus. The letter also shows some of the hardships and dangers which the Commission encountered.

#### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

#### Happenings of the World From Coast Files.

The prohibitionists claim 300,000 votes. Josiah Quincy is securing in London. Anti-expansionists may form a new party. Mauritoba's wheat crop is ruined by drought. Corn has been badly damaged by a tornado. The President has gone to Canton for his vacation. Senator Hoar says that he will support McKinley. Morocco wants arbitration in her dispute with France. John Wanamaker is seriously ill with an organic disease. Forty automobiles are now in active use in San Francisco. Croker is back from Europe and thinks Bryan will win. Patrick Reddy, an eminent lawyer of San Francisco, is dead. Canada will pass a law fixing the poll tax for Chinese at \$100. Lady Randolph Churchill will wed Lieut. Cornwallis West. D. B. Hill would refuse second place on the Democratic ticket. Martin J. Russell, editor of the Chicago Chronicle, is dead. New York is forming the most powerful gas trust in the world. Richard Croker has resumed the management of Tammany Hall. Director Merriam says the census will not be completed for months. The British have bought forty batteries of Krupp field artillery. Rains have caused a loss of 75 per cent in the Georgia peach crop. The Naval Board favors three battleships with superimposed turrets. London hotels are crowded with Americans on the way to the fair. Sands, fifty miles below Cape Nome, are showing marvelous richness. The sugar advance will cost German consumers 45,000 marks annually. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Miss Louise, will wed H. L. Satterlee. Several Ecuadorian settlements have been sacked by Colombian troops. The monsoon, bringing rain, has improved conditions in Western India. Arthur Pearson's new London paper, the Express, is losing \$1,000 per day. Berlin celebrated, on June 23, the 500th anniversary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. The Illinois Democratic platform reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896. A powerful French fleet will engage in maneuvers in the English channel. The Duke of Westminster may wed the daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West. There is a great boom in flaxseed at Chicago, prices going from \$1.48 to \$1.85. The British relief column at last accounts was ten miles from Coomassie. German government and municipal bonds are offered for sale in New York. Hertford House, Manchester Square, London, has been opened as a palace of art. Chairman Jones may have trouble in being re-elected Senator from Arkansas. Of 15,000 cases of cholera in India in a single week, more than 10,000 proved fatal. Count Cassini may succeed the late Count Muraviev in the Russian Foreign Office. Ninety have been killed and 400 were wounded by riots near Varna, in Bulgaria. Sir William Martin Conway heads an exploring expedition in the Bolivian Andes. Hanna predicts victory for McKinley by a large majority and claims Kentucky. Sharkey has been knocked out by Ruhlen, who now demands a fight with Jeffries. Florivanti, a noted Italian bandit, has been killed by a peasant in a forest near Grosseto. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in Pittsburgh on June 27th, and three in Pittsburg. Brigham H. Roberts has been fined \$150 by a Utah court for unlawful cohabitation. Mrs. Adam Forepaugh, widow of the circus man, has wedded a Philadelphia bank clerk. A fictitious rumor circulated in Berlin on June 23th of an attempt on the Kaiser's life. Herr Martel, a member of the Reichstag, says Germany's next war will be with England. The "Young Turkey" party has issued a manifesto saying it is time to end the Sultan's reign. The Australian Commonwealth bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords. It is reported that half the American garrisons will leave Cuba within the next few weeks. Count Muraviev's death startled the French, who fear the Russian alliance may be shaken. During May and June twenty-three German Generals were retired at an average of 50 years. Nat Goodwin, the actor, took an overdose of morphine at Butte, Mont., and nearly lost his life. Bryan says if the Philippines had been treated like the Cubans there would have been no war. It was a question of hours on June

27th when the Chicago building trades strike would cease. The editor of a Prussian paper is on trial at Berlin for plotting to restore the Kingdom of Poland. The National Prohibition convention is a session at Chicago. The anti-union issue was prominent. Germany has leased soldiers for harbor work in the Eastern provinces, where laborers are scarce. The American Government is said to be considering the expulsion of the friars from the Philippines. Major Rathbone has been removed from the Cuban postal service on account of the recent frauds. Rev. D. N. T. Dowling, vicar general of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, died on June 27th. The remodeled cruiser Atlanta is about ready for service. She and the Kentucky may go to Europe. Thirty-five persons were killed in a train wreck on the Macon branch of the Southern railway of Georgia. Rain in Cuba is causing yellow fever to break out in places where the disease was never before known. The London postal service is disorganized owing to the transfer of the provincial posts to new buildings. Henry Dunlop, a young Englishman who ran away with a Swiss dancer, drowned himself in New York bay. An attempt will be made to reopen the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, convicted of fraud and embezzlement. An advance of twenty-one cents in three weeks in the price of wheat has made several new Chicago fortunes. James E. Quigg charges General Grenadier with surreptitiously changing a part of the Republican platform. The House of Lords has passed the Colonial marriage bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Spauldard who seeks aid from "relatives in America" to recover a mythical fortune is reviving his swindle. Bryan says the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed with strong planks on trusts, imperialism, militarism and the Boers. Trouble over a boundary has led the South Dakota expansionists to annex several thousand acres of Nebraska land. A detachment of the Fortieth regiment was ambushed in Mindanao, with the loss of nine killed and thirteen wounded. River steamers in British Guiana were swept on the rocks—many passengers were lost. Four boats went over a falls. Ex-Judge John R. Aiken of San Francisco, formerly of San Diego, is in jail at Bakersfield, charged with contempt of court. An automobile has made a successful run to and from Yosemite, mounting grades of twenty per cent and meeting with no accident. Owing to the rise in wheat, the biscuit trust will advance prices half a cent a pound on most lines of soda biscuits and sweet goods. Indiana are being obtained for fruit gathering in Arizona orchards. They are Pimas and Papagos, and they get from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Charles Clayton, the profligate son of a New York millionaire, has been arrested for holding a drunken revel at the death-bed of his father. Yale has conferred honorary degrees on Secretary Root, President Eaton of Heloit and Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Kentucky's State Treasurer lost the combination to his safe and a professional safe-blower was sent for from the penitentiary, who opened the doors in thirty minutes. Three wealthy Utah men who voted for Bryan in 1896 have given Chairman Hanna \$150,000 for campaign expenses. They are H. M. Wells, Thomas Kearns and Chas. E. Loose. Mrs. Dewey has bought Big Fish Island, at Chester, Nova Scotia. The place is frequented by wealthy Americans. Mrs. Dewey will build a fine house and entertain. The wife of a Berlin mechanic named Heinrich Sokloweck threw her four children from a fourth story window and then leaped after them. The children are dead and the mother will die. The wheat harvest is blighted in the two Dakotas by Minnesota, and the crop is 150,000,000 bushels short. No amount of rain can remedy the situation. The farmers in many places are now plowing under their planted fields. An underground electric railroad with American cars has been opened between the Bank of England and the western suburbs of London, beneath the central part of the city. Elevators reach from the streets to the platforms, eighty feet under ground. Prince Charles de Looze of Corswaren, the heir presumptive of one of the leading continental families and a direct descendant of the Spanish King, Charles IV., has been given half a cent damages against a London newspaper which included him in a list of alleged convicts wearing coronets. The trustees of Wesleyan University rule that women students shall not exceed 20 per cent of the whole student body. They are barred from taking degrees with the male students, or from holding class exercises with them, and they get a separate place in the catalogue. The move was made because co-education is weakening the resources of the University by keeping young men away.

#### Wireless Telegraphy.

The down-town office of the Wireless Telegraph Company will be located in the new Magoon building on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets. A telegraph line from the Kaimuki pole station to the office in town will be put in at once making through connections with the other islands, so that the message will reach both places at once and save duplicate transmission here. Captain Rosehill and some polieriggers have gone to Mahukona to place a pole in position there. Mr. Plett was also of the party and he will attach the instruments. IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES? (From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.) It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases the dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience. It is a reliable remedy for all ailments of the bowels, and is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

#### A Pretty Wedding.

And clusters of blossoms of the golden shower and masses of marguerites, Miss Gertrude Louise Norris, of Corn-  
ing, Iowa, and the Rev. Edward Bates Turner, of the faculty of Mills Institute, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Frank Damon, 1314 Ala. lane, the Rev. J. Elmer Russell of the Institute officiating. The bride was attended by the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner, sisters of the groom while the Rev. John Finney Erdman of this city and a former classmate at Princeton University, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edwin M. Norris, who came from Philadelphia to attend the wedding. Mr. John Waterhouse and Mr. Hugh F. Sturtevant were the ushers. The wedding took place in the large rooms and lands of the second floor of Mr. Damon's residence, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags of various nations, the lanais being entirely closed in by bunting. The floral decorations in the main parlor was attractive and showed an originality of color scheme being in yellow and white. The arched doorway was decorated with male and marguerites, from which was suspended a basket composed of ferns, white buds and lilies. At each side was a series of greenery dotted with marguerites. Blossoms of the golden shower were scattered all over the room, doing a rich yellow glow to the general ensemble of color. As the bridal party entered the parlor the Lohengrin wedding march was sung by the Mills Institute Glee Club, accompanied by Mr. Frank Damon on the piano and assisted by Mrs. Cornelia Damon and the Misses Ethel and Julia Damon. After the service of the Episcopal church was finished, uniting the bride and groom, the Rev. William M. Kincaid of Central Union church pronounced the benediction. After receiving congratulations the bride and groom left for the depot to spend their honeymoon at Waialua, at Haleiwa Hotel. Showers of rice, flowers and laughter followed their flight from the residence. The bride was becomingly gowned in white organdie trimmed with valencienne lace and she carried a beautiful bouquet of crepe gardenias and maldenhal. She was as charming a summer bride as Honolulu has seen. The bridesmaids were likewise attired in white organdies and carried bouquets of yellow marguerites. The bride arrived here on the steamer China, accompanied by her brother Mr. E. M. Norris, of Philadelphia. In the party were also three generations of Mr. Turner's family, who came to be present at the marriage. They were Mrs. R. A. Crippen of Los Angeles, grandmother of the groom, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Turner, the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner and Master Ransom Turner, of Corn-  
ing, Iowa. A novelty in the ceremony was that of Rev. Mr. Russell performing the ceremony. He and the groom were roommates and classmates at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, while Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. Mr. Turner graduated in the class of '96 from Princeton University. Rev. and Mrs. Turner will be at home about the middle of this month at their home on Chaplain lane.

#### DON'T LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN.

"The human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy-year clock." As, and like all other clocks the time it will run down depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly; now fast, now slow. Break the mainspring, or a wheel, and it stops instantly. Take intelligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you. There is an important difference, however, between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down and at a standstill you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with your body. Once stopped it goes no more. We know the limits of his meaning perfectly well, yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not "completely run down" at the time he refers to. "Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is, for that. But he was frightfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time. "About five years ago," writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get nothing to lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take dizzy spells and nearly fall down, and would see black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time. "I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they could do me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed. "I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living. "These fainting or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralizing to the patient. While they wait, the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferer's pale and anxious face. The cause is a poison in the blood arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts upon the nerves of the brain, lungs and heart as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock. "I began to think," adds our correspondent, "that I never should get around again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I said I didn't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and before I had taken it all I was able to go to my work. "I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and it will, not be in vain. Yours truly (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Mapleton, March 23th, 1895. "Our friend labored under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to expel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body. This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for our correspondent, and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstances. It winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing. But keep an eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down. In other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

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